ACADEMY OF MUSIC - 8:15 The Old Homestead.

AMERICAN THEATRE - 8:15 Tammasuser.

HIGH - 2:15 - 8:16 - 15 Farmise.

CASINO - The Singing Girl.

CRITERION THEATRE - 8:15 Barbara Frietchie.

CRITERION THEATRE - 8:15 Barbara Frietchie.

DALLYS THEATRE - 5 The King's Musketeer.

EDEN MUSIE - 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Warworks. Grand.

Concert and Chematograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE - 8:25 The Traine of Tears.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE - 8:46cbs Sharp.

FOURTEENTH NUTEET THEATRE - 8-The Pairy Farm.

GARDEN THEATRE - 8:15 The Only Way.

GARDEN THEATRE - 8:15 The Only Way.

GARDEN THEATRE - 8:15 The Ghi in the Bartzeks.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE - 8-15 The Glid from Maxim's

HARLEM OFERA HOUSE - 8:15 The Glid from Maxim's

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE - 8:15 Magdel Als Bakest.

BYUNG PLACE THEATRE - 8:15 Magdel Als Bakest.

Ghetta IRVING PLACE THEATRE S.15 Maedel Als Rekent, KEITHS Continuous Performance KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S.15-Lord and Lady

AIRT & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE 2 S 30 Miss Hobbs.

MADISON SQUARD THEATRE S 30 Why Smith Left. MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-S-Lady Windermere's NEW YORK THEATRE S 15-The Man in the Moon, Jr. PASTOR S - Continuous Performance.
WALLACK S - S15 - Febr Stuycesant, Governor of New Amsterdam.

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## New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Further details of the battle at Elandslaagte, in Natal, show that the British won an important victory, the Boer commander, General Kock, being among the killed; there is anxiety in London over the absence of news from Giencoe and Dundee, where a fresh at tack by General Joubert's forces is reported; two more transports carrying troops to South Africa sailed from Southampton, while a dense fog delayed the sailing of additional transports from London, a dispatch from Mafeking reports the killing of fifty-three Boers in an attack on from London; a dispatch from Maresing repro-the killing of fifty-three Boers in an attack on that place.— Advices from Colon, Colombia, sat that the revolutionary movement is spread-ing; a large force is being organized by the Government at Cauca.— A telegram from Brazil to the United States Government says that there is doubt whether the disease at Santos is the bubonic plague.—— In a railway ollision in Belgium, eighteen people were in

DOMESTIC.-W. J. Bryan is preparing to DOMESTIC. W. J. Bryan is preparing to make the fight of his political life in the concluding days of the Nebraska campaign.

News was received of the death of Major Guy Howard, son of General O. O. Howard, in a battle near Manila.

Senator Hanna stated on the authority of Professor Gunton that no trusts existed in this country, and that war on them was simply war on corporations which were absolutely necessary to carry on business.

The transport Senator, of whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at San Francisco, having escaped the typhoon which other fears were entertained, arrived at San Francisco, having escaped the typhoon which other vessels encountered. — Dr. Van Reypen, Surgeon General of the Navy, in his report reviewed the work of the medical corps, and urged that a bill for its increase be brought before Congress. — It is reported that a line of fruit steamers will be established in 1900 between the West Indies and England. tween the West Indies and England.

Despite the high price of steel the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is said, has made contracts for 100,000 tons of rails.

CITY—A mass meeting in aid of the move-ment to erect a monument to Charles Stewart Parnell was held in the Academy of Music. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs preached in the Church of the Holy Communion a sermon in defence of scientific criticism of the Scriptures.

Tammany Hall was defeated in the Central Federated Living in an experience of scientific criticism. tral Federated Union in an effort to get dersement for Democratic Assemblymen v dersement for Democratic Assemblymen who have been renominated. — B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, said he was satisfied with the results of the registration, and that the Assembly, in his opinion, is safe. — The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the new president of Brown University, preached his farewell sermon as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 46.

PUBLICITY AND CORPORATIONS.

There seems to be some difference of opinion | trustworthy. among the managers of important industrial corporations who recently conferred in this city regarding their attitude toward the inquiry by the Industrial Commission. The president and the vice-president of the American Tin Plate Company, who testified at Washington before the Commission last week, appear to have submitted a full and clear statement of the affairs of that company, as did officers of a few other concerns, while it is currently reported that some managers of other corporations are disto dispute the right of the Commission to inquire into their business. It is only fair to rec ognize that the subject presents some real diffl culties. It is not to be hastily inferred that a company must be offending against the public by wrongful or extortionate conduct merely bepossible competitors the details of its business. But its wishes are not to be exclusively considthe powers and privileges it carries, involves some obligations toward the public which have yet to be clearly defined by law.

In the recent discussion of the subject at Chi cago it was generally assumed that publicity regarding its operations might properly be required from every corporation doing business in several States. This was apparently regarded dred miles of marching over rugged mountains, as a protection against extortionate management, on the theory that the public, if well assured that such an abuse existed, would find trial corporations, perhaps much the greate number, such a provision would work no real press the rebellion in the Northwest Territory the same footing. Some are rightfully in possession and use of secret processes and methods which it would greatly injure them to have exposed. Others are rendering the public important service by cheapening certain products, which service could not be rendered by them | Xenophon. nor anybody else if there were much competition in the husiness. A sweeping law requiring the same kind and degree of publicity regard ing the business of all industrial corporations of the battles that might, could, would or should would certainly work against public interests in

some cases, and most unjustly. a law imposing graduated taxes on industrial made exposure necessary, and the adjustment of taxation might be such that the Government exploitation would secure a large revenue in the aggregate without in the least embarrassing any legitimate business properly conducted. It was answered that such treatment would not "destroy the trusts." but what reason exists for destroying any concerns which are serving the public the mines of the Transvani have down to the more effectively than private firms or smaller beginning of the acute agitation of the present corporations could? If the object of legisla- year been increasingly prosperous. It is true tion is to benefit the public as far as possible, it that in 1898 there were only 137 gold mining will insure a high degree of defence for all cor-

more money than others are willing to allow them.

The truth is that a vague and sweeping prefu dice against all combinations for production and the removal of competition has thus far prevented much soler consideration of the problem. It may be some time before the new or ganizations can be fairly understood and equitably treated in legislation. They owe much to the public, but to some of them the public also owes much. Those which come forward with candor and show just what they are doing, and why they can do it with concentrated management and not without, will render important service to other corporations and to the public, because they will help to bring about a disposition to judge each concern according to its merits and performances. The one thing essenless warfare against any agency which is ableto lift the country onward to a higher prosperity.

SOUTH AFRICAN INFORMATION.

"The sacred call of the war trumpet," as the Keneu called it, has been heard again and answered with alacrity. But the answering is for the greater part in vain. Another note has been sounded, less thrilling but not less authoritative. There shall, it tells us, be no correspondents with the army in the field, and even those who follow as close behind the army as they can must submit their dispatches to a rigorous censorship. The British Government does not propose to have the movements of its army known to the enemy in advance, while as for news of them when they are made it will get that as soon as it wants it through its own channels. and soon enough, for it must needs be soon enough for the rest of the world. Wherefore the correspondents see themselves transformed into leisure loving historians, moving after the event at a truly philosophic distance, and for the first time-in how long?-the Keneu himself does not fully answer the "sacred call." It is a little hard on the reading public, beyond doubt. It is likewise hard on the correspondents who would like to distinguish themselves, and on the newspapers which would like to print such brilliant narratives as the Keneu and his tribe could furnish. But it is, after all, sound sense and war making business. The harm that might be done by the injudicious revelations of an enterprising correspondent was appreciated in our own recent war. In the present case in South Africa, with extended strategic operations all on land, the danger would be incomparably greater. It must be remembered that Mr. Krüger out of the vast wealth at his disposal maintains in Europe an ample force of alert agents ready to send him word of everything that may be to his advantage. An indiscreet announcement from Ladysmith, let us say, published in a London paper would be instantly cabled back to Pretoria, and would be in General Joubert's hands at Newcastle within a few minutes after its appearance in London. It might thus actually get from the British camp to the Boer camp by going fifteen thousand miles more quickly than it could by being carried by a horseman straight across the few dozen miles of veldt. In suppressing the correspondents the Govern-

ment assumes a serious responsibility. A Confinental government might do so without incurring any responsibility, but not the British, which is above all others in the world dependent upon that popular sentiment of which it is so truly representative. It must give the news as promptly and as fully as possible, lest it be charged with holding it back for ulterior reasons and with wishing to suppress the truth. It must do so, too, in order to keep upon its side that solidarity of popular support and enthuslasm which is one of the marked features of the situation. This latter is, of course, on the supposition that the news is favorable. But it must not in the least suppress or distort bad news, for the truth would one day come out, and the public wrath at the misrepresentation would be fatal. We have therefore the compensation of knowing that while the news from the front will not be as full nor as picturesque as 1 would be if the Keneu and Mr. Steevens and the rest of them were sending it, yet it will be prompt and essentially complete and entirely

For a very practical reason it may be best for the average reader not to have the extended tales of the correspondents. The more brief the news is the more likely will he be to read it carefully and to understand it, and there is much need, only too painfully apparent, of a better understanding of the situation. Here, for example, is a correspondent-a man of parts and learning-writing to The Tribune commending on general principles the British refusal to let the Basutos aid them by attacking the posed to resist the inquiry as far as possible and | Orange State, but asking why it would not be right for Colonel Baden-Powell, at Mafeking, to enlist a couple of thousand of the Basutos to aid him, seeing that he is so tremendously outnumbered by the Boers. Now, a single giance at one of the maps The Tribune has published would give the answer, namely, that the nearest cause it does not wish to expose to actual or point of Basutoland is two hundred and fifty miles from Mafeking, with the Orange State and the Transvaal between them! Again, a ered. The use of a corporate franchise, with all published press dispatch mentions a belief that the Boers have advanced upon Mafeking, Vryburg, Kimberley and the Bechuanaland frontier he general in so great force in order to deter the British from sending troops and supplies straight across thither from Waltisch Bay. Truly, that is a sapient belief. To get across thither from Walfisch Bay would require about eight hun- the point. across burning and sterile deserts, through unexplored wildernesses where there is not even a wagon road, not to mention a railroad, and half of that distance across German territory. It is as though Great Britain had proposed to supby landing troops in California and marching them across Arizona, over the Colorado mountains and so up through the Dakotas, with a special detour through the Bad Lands to Winnipeg. With such wild dreams extant a primary geography is more useful than the pen of a

It will be most judicious, then, to do no worrying over the absence of word paintings of the battles that are and of burid or iridescent visions be, but to accept and understand the matter of fact news that is furnished and that is presented in the columns of The Tribune in the information which the Government has occasion most intelligible form and with the illuminating any general depression. The forty industrials adjuncts of maps, portraits, views and all else actually average \$14.56 per share below their that can serve to make the daily moving panocorporations. The information might be as confi- rama most complete. There is no danger of the world's missing a single fact of real importance | Spirits, having fallen from \$16 to \$33 per share. or of legitimate interest in the whole campaign. There is too sad a certainty of a full feast of horrors for any desire for their exaggeration or street railways has also taken about \$50 a share

Deside the obstocles to industry and the obpressions imposed by the Pretoria Government, companies, against 198 in 1897. The decrease, porations which are doing no injustice but are however, was caused by the disappearance of rendering valuable service. If the object is only unprofitable concerns. The number of compa make money, then the first step should be a a much larger ratio than that in which constitutional amendment depriving of all pro- | whole number decreased, to wit, from 28 in 1897

tection in their property rights those who get to 45 in 1898. These 45 companies paid dividends of \$25,448.925 on a capital of \$101,473.375. or something more than 25 per cent—an increase in percentage over the dividends of 1897. Of 163 per cent came from the Witwatersrand.

The coal mining industry has also been expanding and prospering. No less than 1,907,808 ons of coal were sold in 1898, against 1,600,212 tons in 1897. Only three companies are paying dividends, but they last year paid \$380,000 on capital of \$4,450,000, or about \$.5 per cent. In 1897 they paid only \$287,500. The other mining industry of the Transvaul is that of diamonds. and it, too, showed a great advance in 1898. In that year 22,843 carats were produced, valued at \$218,650, against 5,792 carats, worth \$57,500, in 1897. The number of men employed in the gold and coal mines was 11,098 whites and 89,000 tial is that there should be enough of reason | blacks in 1898, against 10,002 whites and 75,788 and common sense to prevent a blind and brain- blacks in 1897. The yearly wages of the whites averaged \$1,607.75 in 1808, against \$1,555 in 1897. The wages of the blacks, however, showed a Tecrease, being \$171.25 in 1898 and \$186.25

Statistics for 1800 will doubtless reveal a general demoralization and depression of the industries, but the figures quoted show something of the possibilities of the Transvaal. It is a land of enermous mineral wealth, and that is combined not with sage brush and sterility, as in so much of Nevada, but with a fertile and productive soil, and not with a rigorous elimate, as in the Yukon Valley, but with one of the most delightful in the world. It is too fair and too rich a country to be given over to devastation.

MISSING THE POINT.

Well, now, isn't it sad, that awfully uncomplimentary opinion which Mr. Platt's new organ grinders have of The Tribune? And they used to have it before Mr. Platt threw the police advertising pennies into their empty, outstretched hands! They always hated The Tribune, even before they were hired to abuse it! Their hatred, it seems, antedated and continued through the time, not so very long ago, when they were so anxious to serve us that they could not forbear projecting themselves unasked into our controversies and sending us material they hoped we would use vituperative of a neighboring editor. There was nothing strange in that. They could be meddlesome at the same time that they were envious, and they could easily be as envious when they didn't know where money to pay their interest was to come from as after Mr. Platt had given them a little lift. Poor things! What unhappy times they must have had! The gnawing pains of hunger often develop bitterness of spirit which is not really to be blamed. It can be only pitied.

No doubt the poor fellows, for all their new employment still a trifle sullen with the memory of want and the hard humiliations incident even to church door beggary, would look at The Tribune with a natural frown even if Mr. Plati's police money did not require them to assume one. No doubt, as they think of the reasons which would induce them to tell the truth about political conditions in this State and elsewhere which might be unpleasant to a political boss with advertising to give away, they are firmly convinced that the only forces ruling human conduct are promptings of expectation and passions of disappointment. Their case is not unique. The man with a price commonly thinks all others have theirs, and when he gets it, even if it is only a bit of police advertising, is eager to assure the world that everybody else does everything from base and sordid motives. So of course these poor organ grinders under chattel mortgage-we don't mean to speak harshly; they needed the money, poor things!-believe that The Tribune is a "traitor" and its Editor guilty of every crime.

What of it? It is all their invention; but, supposing it all were true, what has it got to do with the issue to-day? What effect does shouting it have on the voter who wants assurance that the Republican leaders have not been in partnership with Tammany? If The Tribune Platt? If the Editor of The Tribune were everything bad, from an ingrate to a murderer, would it lift from Mr. Platt and his friends the responsibility of clearing themselves from charges of complicity in a gigantic Tammany swindle-charges founded not on mere bresponsible rumor, but on the evidence stumbled upon and then run away from by Mr. Platt's own Mazet Committee? However gracious to Mr. Platt's musicians may be the task of abusing The Tribune, their present activity in that direction must have some purpose. It is evidently to protect Mr. Platt from the force of remarks we have made about his failure to meet the Ramapo charges and his "calling off" his committee from inquiry into the Republican side of the city government scandals. Denunciation of The Tribune is all very well in its way. Perhaps it relieves the feelings of Mr. Platt and his agents. and it is amusing to everybody else. But what has it got to do with the Mazet Committee's work and Mr. Platt's and General Tracy's and Mr. Lauterbach's connection with Ramapo? Be they good or lad. The Tribune and its Editor are not issues in this campaign, and the Mazet Committee and Ramapo are. That is the point. of the defeated Shamrock has said it again. We don't in the least object to being abused in Mr. Platt's interest, but we should think even the most stupid and blundering political blacksmith in Mr. Platt's pay would know enough not to advertise that Mr. Platt did not dare come to

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Nobody has realized during the last week a only moderate trading prices have advanced, the three street roads an average of \$3 per share fifty-seven railroads an average of \$1.43, the old while the old preferred have declined an average of 79 cents per share, and the new common slightly, making the average for forty only 6 cents a share lower for the week. Glucose only has dropped materially, while Sugar and some others have advanced. The prominent operator who reasons that all the influences of inprecedented prosperity are to be overcome and the whole security market brought to wreck by the collapse of some industrials seems to overlook the fact that the collapsing process has been going on for six months, one stock after another going down without producing best prices during the first quarter of the year several, like Sugar and Malt and Glucose and and the average for the ten new common stocks having dropped \$19.30. A great disturbance in from three stocks long included in the railroad list, but the remaining fifty-seven railroad stocks actually average about \$4.50 a share higher now than they did at the highest point early in the year. The great majority of them have gained in confidence and value, while of the forty industrial and three street railroad stocks just four are as high as they were in the The people who do not prefer to gamble or

the unknown have not been blind to the best railroad earnings reported for many a year, They have seen in every month since February earnings not only better than last year, but better than in the same months of 1892, in no nonth by less than 126 per cent, in April, the

more the railroad stocks average only 14.3 per ent higher than seven years ago, just at the ready end of a Presidential campaign, when many the gold output of the whole country more than I already anticipated the coming panic and had sold largely. With eastbound tonnage from Chicago 80.7 per cent larger than in October. 1892, and every reason to expect phenomenal business throughout the winter, railroad securi-

It is stated that over a million tons of

portation, the Rockefeller interest having se cured, according to reports, thirty vessels by four previously owned, and four large vessels building, while the Carnegie company has also been buying, and the Steel and Wire Company paid for early delivery, and with reported negotiations there for 100,000 tons of billets, prices grow stronger in spite of the great increase in production. Scarcity of hands to the special report of the spite of is expected to have twelve vessels with a workers. The decline in copper, which is now offered at 18 cents, according to "The Iron Age," seems to indicate that the extraordinary expansion of demand in this country has not been equalled abroad.

Shipments of boots and shoes, 106,412 cases last week, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," were 17 per cent larger than last year, but new contracts are much hindered by belief of dealers that they cannot get from consumers such advanced prices as manufacturers demand. Meanwhile, leather continues strong in some grades, though trading is less than it has been, but at the five Western hide markets sales of 265,000 sides are reported, and many tanners being thus supplied a turn in the market is by some expected. Wool sales continue large, 11,293,000 pounds at the three chief mar kets, but apparently less due to manufacturing demand than before and more to speculation. though prices do not change. Dress goods, both woollen and worsted, are in better demand than usual at this season, and worsted heavy weights are scarce and firm, but in light woollens a requirement that each one who attends shall there is less strength. Cotton goods are still advancing, as if there were no end to come, the demand for sheetings and drills exceeding the supply, while dealms are scarce and prints and ginghams tend upward.

Raw cotton has surprised everybody with a change, which many attribute to concerted holding back by planters, as only 1,142,318 bales have come into sight in October this year, against 1,577,550 during the same part of the month last year. But there are clearer indications of extensive concert on the part of dealers and speculators, who appear to have bought far and wide throughout the country districts especially in Texas. If the crop should prove no more than nine million bales, as some nov estimate, the speculation might be profitable though a visible supply of 1,962,000 bales American at the beginning of the season left room for a large decrease in yield. Exports in October thus far have been only 497,150 bales. against 689,285 last year, and takings of Northern spinners 217,641, against 166,616 last year.

The movement of wheat is again in curiously close parallelism with that of last year, exports from both coasts for three weeks, flour included. being 14,009,650 bushels, against 14,509,992 last year, and since July 1, 64,251,308 bushels, against 64,225,653 last year. The Western reeipts have fallen off in October about 7.100,000 bushels, so that they have been for the year thus far 92,070,643 bushels, against 91,566,007 last year. The price has declined here 1% cents and over 2 cents at Chicago. Corn has also yielded a little, and is going out more largely hardly compare as well as they do with last year's showing in October, thus far a small increase of 2 per cent. The imports here are again heavy, for three weeks \$29,584,056, against \$23,-229,805 last year, a gain of 27 per cent. But the excess of exports over imports last year was \$66,270,037, and changes far greater than those indicated would leave a handsome balance. The volume of business shown by the principal clearing houses has been in October thus far 46.7 per cent greater than last year, and 49 per cent greater than in 1892.

Mr. Bryan thinks he is bald enough to be President. He forgets that it is the inside of Whitehead captured a young scal near Anacapa the head that the people have most doubts

Sir Thomas sald immediately upon his arrival that in races for the America's Cup the best the wharf at Santa Barbara the captive was the boat had always won. The assertion could not fail to be agreeable to us, and if anybody on the other side of the Atlantic reflected that it was an easy thing for Sir Thomas to say at that time, he is bound to take notice that the owner

of the defeated Shamrock has said it again.

The intelligence that Admiral Dewey has felt constrained to cancel his engagements to visit several other cities before establishing himself for the winter will cause some anxiety, but we trust it is safe to assume that with his habitual discretion he has changed his arrangements in time to prevent the excessive fatigue which he "Soat" (Judge.

Willie Reeder (Joyousty)-Hoo-hee, Bob! Here's the latest number of the "Little Lads" Lurid Library"—all about Red Roderick, the bold boy buccaneer, scourin' the Sargasso seas in his rakish careti. Want to read it?

Robby Thickneck (scourfully)—Naw! Them yarns gimme a pain. I don't believe 'em? Robby Thickneck—That's right; I don't believe 'em? Robby Thickneck—That's right; I don't believe 'em? Robby Thickneck—That's right; I don't believe a move of 'em ord the face of the ocean before they could say "Soat" (Judge. time to prevent the excessive fatigue which he | foresaw he could not otherwise avoid. There will certainly be no disposition to find fault with great fortune by short sales of stocks. With his adoption of precautions for the necessity of which he is the best judge

Sir Thomas will have to take his tea in the common and new preferred industrials slightly, old fashloned way-out of the saucer and not out of the Cup.

Mr. Bryan has not done himself any credit by responding to the appeal of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky who is try ing to demonstrate the political merits of grand larceny in that Commonwealth. Whether or not he has done Goebel any good remains to be seen

The death of a motorman employed on an electric elevated railroad train in Brooklyn suggests the fact that that occupation is particularly trying to the nerves and heart, and that those who follow it are therefore particularly liable to such a fate. We do not mean that they are all going to drop dead of heart failure. them will seriously suffer from heart disease of any kind. But if any of them has a latent disorder of that organ, his work will pretty surely develop it. And one cannot help wondering with a certain ghastly dread what would hap pen if one were stricken while on duty on a rapidly moving train. The train would "run amuck," perhaps with disastrous results, before another employe from another part of it discovered that something was wrong and came to the scene-even supposing that another employe on the train was sufficiently familiar with electric motors to know how to take hold of it and manage it. It would certainly be in the interest of safety to have two men on duty on the front platform of every train.

The comments of English journals on the result of the Cup races are in general as candid and generous as those of Sir Thomas Lipton himself. His expectation that his experience

tober thus far. But instead of 20 per cent or here would convince his countrymen of Ameri- AN EXCELLENT WINE YEAR can fair play seems to have been verified al-

PERSONAL.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22 (Special). Professor Rodney Howard, of the University of Wisconsin a spending a year at Harvard, in order to make special investigations in the botanical laboratory lie will be the guest of Professor G. L. Goodale the latter returns from Europe, in Novem-ind will study with him. Professor Howard arring from the field of research by taking tive part in the Cambridge Social Union, a school for the poor of t'ambridge, under the

In his recent autobiographical sketch, "A Preacher's Life," the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, bells a new anecdote of Mr. Gladstone. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Parker were oreakfasting Mr. Gladstone, who handed to his guests a end sloud." The prayer petitioned not only for he Prime Minister's removal from office, but for

great increase in production. Scarcity of hands imperial University at Tokio, Japan; B. Tawaki, peasant cook can make. The recipe is several nishwa, a Japanese steel and iton manufacturier, are making an inspection of the manufacturing plants of Pittsburg. "Our country," says Professor Terano, "Is making rapid strides forward in the matter of education, and we are adopting all the new and most advanced methods. At the Impernal University we now have more than two ihousand students, and they are coming from all parts of the Orient." Speaking of the Philippines he says. The sympathy of our country has been with the United States because of the friendly relations between the two countries, and not only that, but because the people of Japan are in a position to become even more familiar with the situation, and realize what will be the results of to become even more familiar with the , and realize what will be the results of pation of the islands by the United States effect on Japan. It is the general opinion insurrection cannot last much longer."

General Frederick Funston was born in New-Castle, Ohio, and he is related to the Virginia

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

'sock social' spidemic," says "The Kansas City Journal," "is spreading throughout Missouri infected localities. Despite its name there is nothing Simpsonian, so to speak, in the style of enteralnment provided, the characteristic feature being contribute hapennies a sum at least equal to the figure represented in the size of the hostery worm."

The World's Mad Rush—Dreyfus? Ah, yes, I remember now. Had something to do with the henor of the French Army, didn't he? Of course, yes, yes. Sent to fall for another man's crime. Oh, it all comes back to me now. I had quite forgotten nim, don't you know. Had a trial or something, didn't he? When was it? Last summer? As long ago as that? No wonder I didn't at first recall him.—O'leveland Plain Dealer. The Coleman Cotton Mill, of Concord, N. C., is

owned by W. C. Coleman, a colored man, It is completely equipped for doing first class work, and CYCLING COMEDY.

Callow curate, cycling, calling, Courting coy Clarissa comes. Consternation! carriage crawling. Captain Corker! Crikey! Crumbs!

Coachman, calling, crying, chiding; Coasting cleric cannot clear; Crash colossal, clean colliding. Checking cleric's crazed career.

Caleb Corker, coinless captain, Carelessly Clarissa calls, Coarsely cursing charging chaplain, Called contemptuously "Chawles.

Caim Clarissa comes condoling. Censures Caleb's contumely. Carate's crimson cuts consoling. Comforts "Chawles" consume

Captain Corker circumvented.
Creeps crestfallen, can't compete;
Claris cheerful, "Chawles" contented.
Consummation, cure complete.
—(London Truth.

A man and wife named Chenowith, of Frankfort, Ind., were recently prosecuted for refusing to provide medical attendance for their child. But the Judge directed the jury to acquit them on the ground that there is no law in Indiana requiring of March 25 has somewhat affected the quality a parent to provide medical attention for his chilwere a traitor, would it be any less a fact that than ever; in three weeks 13,134,239 bushels, the Mazet Committee stopped the Ramapo inthe Mazet Committee stopped the Ramapo inagainst 8,868,193 last year. But for this outgo in the country. The State filed exceptions and will appeal to the Supreme Court.

A well dressed man in a Market-st, car tendered the conductor a one dollar bill in payment of two fares yesterday afternoon, and receiving his change, carefully selected the ten-cent pieces and placed them in a separate pocket. "From the first of September until Christmas I never spend a dime," he explained to his companion. "Every time I get one I keep it separate from my other change, and when I get home I deposit my dimes in one of those savings banks that don't open until they contain \$10. I am one of a very large family addicted to the Christmas present habit, and sometimes I am obliged to give as many as thirty or forty gifts. By not spending my dimes I create a Christmas fund without really feeling it. I have done this for several years, and find it an excellent plan."—(Philadelphia Record.

"Our Dumb Animals" tells this story: "Ernest Island, California, recently, and took him on board his ship. As the vessel started the mother seal was noticed swimming about, howling piteously. little captive barked responsively. After reaching up in a jute sack and left loose on the deck. after coming to anchor the seal responded to its up as it was in the sack. The mother seized the sack and with her sharp teeth tore it open. She had followed the sloop eighty miles."

ENGLAND'S ANSWER.

From The Spectator. We do not want your Fatherland. Your starry veldt, your golden Rand, We have an Empire stretching far Beyond the evening, morning star; And all within it, like the sea, Majestic, equal, living, free.

Once ye were noble, men who died Sooner than crouch to tyrant's pride; For desert isle, for Marken sand, Content to quit your Fatherland; Ve shook the Spaniard's world wide throne One strip of earth to call your own.

Why are you altered? Can it be Why are you aftered? Can It be That freemen grudge another free? Ye zag our voices, hold us down Henesth your fortress? savage frown. Was it for this we freedom gave. Ourselves to dig our freedom's grave?

Talk not of raid! It was discurded. In blood and prison the wrong atoned. Say not, ye seek apart to dwell! Ye love our ingots far too well. By all ye promised, all ye swore. Ofte us our right! We ask no more.

What do we ask? To use the tongue That Hammden spoke, and Milton sung To shape the statute, share the power That clips our freedom every hour; Proud of a sovereign right to own No liege, no lord, but law alone.

Why do we ask it? Is't to live Pleased with the dole that despots give; To blush, the shame that freemen feel Salaaming at a master's heel; And, bitterest sting of all, to know Our own weak hands once dealt the blow!

Our hands, once weak! Now one and all

Australia, Canada, cold and heat. New-Zealand's isles the voice repeat. That everywhere beneath the sun All Saxon hearts in this are one; Born of the tameless Northern sea

One must be first, yet but in name; A common flag is common fame; Kuit on to us, they make a part Of freedom's universal heart; Heart whose vast framework, broad and high, is all thy temple, Liberty.

FRENCH CHAMPAGNES WILL BE GOOD IN QUALITY.

THE BORDEAUX VINTAGE LARGE FALLING. OFF IN THE DEMAND FOR CLARET-

BURGUNDY ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

The Champagne vintage, which lasts about a fortnight, is now at its height. The weather crisp and bright-plenty of sunshine tempered by cool, bracing, northwesterly breezes A three motor earriage over the perfect roads of the gracefully undulating Chempagne region 1 company with an editor of the "Moniteur Vint. cole," who knows every vineyard and apparents every grapevine of this loyful country, enables the writer to appreciate the fact that the tin southern slopes of the valleys of Ay and Epsy. nay are alive with men, women and children who have come on foot, in carts or by rail to groups of vintagers in bright colored classes and as one passes along the road snatches of song and merry peaks of laughter catch the car Food and lodging are provided free by the owners of the vineyards-the food consisting at bread, wine, and such a soup as only a French pounds of good ribs of beef, carrots, mions, cabbage, potatoes, leeks, a suspicion of garitewith shredded slices of bread, the whole put into a copper cauldron of thirty gallons capacity, and left to simmer gently for five hours until the air is redolent with the appetizing aroma

It should be borne in mind that in the Champagne there are no special growths or "crus" as in the Bordeaux country and in Burgurde Each little hillside in the Champagne produces grapes of its own individual character and flavor. The great champagne firms at Rhelms or Epernay send their agents to make selections from the various vineyards, and the wines of each are blended together, so that one bottle of champagne is often the product of half a dozen different qualities of grapes. For instance, one of the leading houses is this year making a mant district, famous for its freshness and pungency, of the white wine made of the dark red fruity flavored grapes of Bouzy-the pressing is done by an ingenious process which leaves the dark skins intact-of white grapes of Av. re nowned for their bouquet and generous warmth, and of the Verzenay, which has a remarkable delicacy of perfume.

NO DEARTH OF GOOD CHAMPAGNE.

The most skilled viticultural experts estimate that the Champagne vintage of 1859 will be fairly good in quality, but below the average in quantity. The red grapes which enter largely into the composition of the choicest cuvees of champagne suffered severely from the spring frosts, as did also the white grapes of the Crament hillsides. To sum up, the champagne of 1899 will probably be light and delicate, but somewhat lacking in ripeness. The phylloxera, which, after a quarter of a century's experience, has been stamped out in all the other wine producing departments of France, invaded the Champagne region for the first time two years ago, and has produced a great fall in the value of vinelands. The inroads of this destructive insect have, however, not increased during the present season, and it is highly probable that it will before long be totally eradicated. The stock of champagne on hand is very large, and includes a part of the bountiful vintages of 1892 and 1893, and of the admirable wine of 1895, so that there is no danger of a dearth of good champagne. Some years must elapse before the 1800 champagnes will have anything more than an indirect interest for consumers in the United States.

The latest returns received at the "Moniteus

Vinicole" indicate that the Bordeaux vintage of

1809 will be about 10 per cent above the aver-

age in quantity, and although the severe frost

in some districts of the Gironde, the grapes are. as a rule, well flavored and the juice is of good has so fallen off in England and Russia-it holds its own in the United States-that several wine merchants and bankers at Bordeaux have failed. The stagnation in the sale of claret, together with a succession of unusually bountiful and excellent vintages since the disappointing period of 1882 to 1886, has not as yet affected perceptibly the prices of ordinary table claret; but the higher grades of claret are now cheaper than at any time within the memory of the rising generation. There is a plethora of the choicest wines of recent vintages, and the admirable 1898 clarets remain almost intact in the hands of the growers. Many of the once favorite "château" wines in the official classification, which have hitherto commanded prices proportionate to their respective rank, whether first, second, third, fourth or fifth growth, are now selling at rates below those of the "bourgeois" and higher class of table wines. For instance, wholesome, pleasant dinner clarets can be bought for prices ranging from one to two francs a bottle; while the produce of the celebrated château in the Médoc can be purchased at from four to six francs a bottle-being 50 per cent less than the prices commanded by wines of identical grade twenty years ago.

In connection with the falling off in the Britter Hearne, the British Consul at Bordeaux, ex-pressed the opinion in his constant ter Hearne, the British Consul at Bouleaux pressed the opinion in his official report that "the reasons for the decadence of the taste for fine clarets in England are due to the prevalent consumption of the cigarette directly after dinner." The fashionable Russian habit of smoking cigarettes during the dinner may also account for the deterioration of taste in Russia for delicately flavored claret.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR BURGUNDY The Burgundy vintage of 1809 promises to be

above the average in quality if not in quantity. The great summer heat and the general healthy condition of the grapes indicate a highly flavored wine, but the rains that set in just before the vintage may somewhat impair the body. The consumption of Beaune, Nuits, Corton and the vintage may somewhat impair the body. The consumption of Beaune, Nuits. Corton and Chambertin is increasing abroad more rapidly than that of any other class of French red winter that of any other class of French red winter while the demand for white Burgundy, such as sound Chablis, so palatable with oysters, is practically "booming." As appreciative Americans are aware, the 1865 vintage was the great Burgundy year of the present century. It is satisfactory to note that the conditions of 1899 and the appearance of the fruit are strikingly similar to those of 1865. The supply of Burgundy on hand is, however, limited, and as this coincides with the increasing British demand the prices have a tendency to become higher. The vintage of 1899 in the departments of the upper and lower Charente—the great brandy producing district—is excellent. The phylloxiers has almost disappeared, and the whole region, which has suffered more than any other from this dreaded insect, is once more in a fair two of being under vine cultivation. There are region, which has suffered more than any other from this dreaded insect, is once more in a fall way of being under vine cultivation. There are two principal classes of cognac brandy—the "champagne" brandy made from wine grown on the plains, and the "bols" brandy, grown on

the plains, and the "bols" brandy, grown of land which until the present century abounded in trees. Most of the grades of "bols" de in trees. Most of the grades of the soil and brandy have an unpleasant taste of the soil and are used for blending purposes. They are also are used for blending purposes. They are also largely exported to Northern France, Belgium and Holland. Until the present year no "champar Holland." Until the present year no "1878. and Holland. Until the present year no "cham-pagne" brandy has been distilled since 1878, when the phylloxera first made its appearance in the valley of the Charents. This when the phylloxera first made its appearance in the valley of the Charente. This year the distillation of "champagne" brandy will be resumed, and a larger quantity of wine will be made for distillation than any year since 1878, with perhaps the exception of 1803. The stock of cognac "champagne" brandy is very low, and for some time to come is likely to command high prices.

for some time to come is fixed prices.

The most authentic reports collated by the Moniteur Vinicole" indicate that the total yield of the French vintage of 1809 will be over one thousand million gallons—a quantity just equal to the average home consumption. The estimated value of this year's yield of grape juice is \$187,000,000—a sum which equals the annual total production of gold in the world takes on